

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1973

Established 1887

Austria	1.45	Lebanon	1.45
Belgium	1.45	Luxembourg	1.45
Canada	1.45	Netherlands	1.45
Denmark	1.45	Norway	1.45
France	1.45	Portugal	1.45
Germany	1.45	Spain	1.45
Greece	1.45	Sweden	1.45
Ireland	1.45	Switzerland	1.45
Italy	1.45	Turkey	1.45
Japan	1.45	U.S. Military (Eur.)	1.45
South Korea	1.45	USSR (Eur.)	1.45

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Today: 13-17 (59-63). Tomorrow: 12-18 (54-64).  
Wednesday: 11-15 (52-59). Thursday: 10-14 (50-57).  
Friday: 9-13 (48-55). Saturday: 8-12 (46-54).  
Sunday: 7-11 (45-52). Monday: 6-10 (43-50).  
Tuesday: 5-9 (41-48). Wednesday: 4-8 (39-46).  
Thursday: 3-7 (37-45). Friday: 2-6 (35-43).  
Saturday: 1-5 (33-41). Sunday: 0-4 (31-39).  
Monday: -1-3 (29-27). Tuesday: -2-4 (28-32).  
Wednesday: -3-5 (25-32). Thursday: -4-6 (24-33).  
Friday: -5-7 (23-35). Saturday: -6-8 (21-36).  
Sunday: -7-9 (19-33). Monday: -8-10 (17-30).  
Tuesday: -9-11 (15-28). Wednesday: -10-12 (13-26).  
Thursday: -11-13 (11-24). Friday: -12-14 (9-22).  
Saturday: -13-15 (7-20). Sunday: -14-16 (5-18).  
Monday: -15-17 (3-16). Tuesday: -16-18 (1-14).  
Wednesday: -17-19 (-1-12). Thursday: -18-20 (-4-10).  
Friday: -19-21 (-4-9). Saturday: -20-22 (-4-8).  
Sunday: -21-23 (-4-7). Monday: -22-24 (-4-6).  
Tuesday: -23-25 (-4-5). Wednesday: -24-26 (-4-4).  
Thursday: -25-27 (-4-3). Friday: -26-28 (-4-2).  
Saturday: -27-29 (-4-1). Sunday: -28-30 (-4-0).  
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Monday: -617-619 (-4-0). Tuesday: -618-620 (-4-0).  
Wednesday: -619-621 (-4-0). Thursday: -620-622 (-4-0).  
Friday: -621-623 (-4-0). Saturday: -622-624 (-4-0).  
Sunday: -623-625 (-4-0). Monday: -624-626 (-4-0).  
Tuesday: -625-627 (-4-0). Wednesday: -626-628 (-4-0).  
Thursday: -627-629 (-4-0). Friday: -628-630 (-4-0).  
Saturday: -629-631 (-4-0). Sunday: -630-632 (-4-0).  
Monday: -631-633 (-4-0). Tuesday: -632-634 (-4-0).  
Wednesday: -633-635 (-4-0). Thursday: -634-636 (-4-0).  
Friday: -635-637 (-4-0). Saturday: -636-638 (-4-0).  
Sunday: -637-639 (-4-0). Monday: -638-640 (-4-0).  
Tuesday: -639-641 (-4-0). Wednesday: -640-642 (-4-0).  
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Sunday: -665-667 (-4-0). Monday: -666-668 (-4-0).  
Tuesday: -667-669 (-4-0). Wednesday: -668-670 (-4-0).  
Thursday: -669-671 (-4-0). Friday: -670-672 (-4-0).  
Saturday: -671-673 (-4-0). Sunday: -672-674 (-4-0).  
Monday: -673-675 (-4-0). Tuesday: -674-676 (-4-0).  
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Wednesday: -689-691 (-4-0). Thursday: -690-692 (-4-0).  
Friday: -691-693 (-4-0). Saturday: -692-694 (-4-0).  
Sunday: -693-695 (-4-0). Monday: -694-696 (-4-0).  
Tuesday: -695-697 (-4-0). Wednesday: -696-698 (-4-0).  
Thursday: -697-699 (-4-0). Friday: -698-700 (-4-0).  
Saturday: -699-701 (-4-0). Sunday: -700-702 (-4-0).  
Monday: -701-703 (-4-0). Tuesday: -702-704 (-4-0).  
Wednesday: -703-705 (-4-0). Thursday: -704-706 (-4-0).  
Friday: -705-707 (-4-0). Saturday: -706-708 (-4-0).  
Sunday: -707-709 (-4-0). Monday: -708-71







# Major Court Fines ez Canal 72 Donation

## 100,000 Was Given to Nixon Campaign

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—The U.S. District Court today fined the H. Anderson Co. \$72,000 for making illegal contributions to President Nixon's 1972 campaign and the unsuccessful presidential campaign of two Democratic opponents.

One of Gulf's vice-presidents, Judge C. Wild Jr., also pleaded guilty to a federal charge of contributing to the illegal Nixon campaign of \$108,000. The other illegal contributions were \$15,000 to the campaign of Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and \$10,000 to the campaign of Sen. Henry M. Jackson, Wash.

# Sisco NATO On Mide

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—An American shipbuilding Co. employee told the Senate Watergate committee that his superiors instructed him to make contributions to the re-election campaign with company money and to the Democratic Party.

Matthew E. Clark Jr., purchasing director of the company's shipbuilding Division in Lorain, Ohio, testified that he was given \$5,000 bonus by company secretary Robert E. Bartholme on May 6, 1972, and told to make a \$3,000 check and a \$100 check to subsidiaries of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Clark said he was informed later by company chairman George M. Steinbrenner 3d that agents wanted to interview him and that he should speak with chief counsel John H. Garvey.

Clark said he was informed later by company chairman George M. Steinbrenner 3d that agents wanted to interview him and that he should speak with chief counsel John H. Garvey.

# Delegation Secret

## Vote on Contract Ford Leaves Result Uncertain

DETROIT, Nov. 13 (AP).—United Auto workers at the Ford Co. rejected a new national contract by more than a 3-to-1 margin, while non-union workers voted for the United Auto workers' contract.

UAW president Leonard Woodcock said the tally for skilled workers was complete, while unskilled workers had not yet voted. The vote by non-union workers was reported to be almost 3-1 in favor, however.

# Salary Cut for Attorney General Backed as Move to Clear Saxbe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (UPI).—The Senate Civil Service Committee approved today a salary-cutting bill aimed at removing a constitutional obstacle to the confirmation of Sen. William B. Saxbe, R., Ohio, as attorney general.

The committee voted unanimously to send the measure to the Senate floor, where it could become entangled in a jurisdictional dispute over whether it should be considered by the Judiciary Committee because of what assistant Democratic leader Robert C. Byrd called a "serious constitutional question."



EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE—Former Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, followed by a Secret Service agent, seen leaving his Washington, D.C., office across the street from the White House on Monday. President Nixon has given him permission to use the office for an indefinite period.

# Young Cox Assistant Giving A Bad Time to Nixon's Staff

By Linda Mathews

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The latest thorn in the administration's side, succeeding ousted special prosecutor Archibald Cox, is a young Cox assistant named Richard Ben-Veniste.

Last week Mr. Ben-Veniste summoned one White House official after another to a special fact-finding hearing in a federal courtroom here and demanded that they substantiate President Nixon's statement that two of the subpoenaed Watergate tapes never existed.

At a measured pace that has sometimes annoyed federal Judge John Sirica, who is presiding, Mr. Ben-Veniste has slowly turned each witness's testimony inside out, pointed up inconsistencies, forced at least two persons to change their stories—and kept alive doubts that Mr. Nixon is telling the truth.

Mr. Ben-Veniste's persistence has apparently taken White House lawyers by surprise. One told reporters last week that they expected the inquiry into the two missing tapes to last a day, or two at the most. Originally, they thought the only witnesses would be the Secret Service technicians who installed and maintained the intricate White House taping device.

All the Details  
But the hearing has expanded far beyond that and will run well into this week. Witnesses are being asked by Mr. Ben-Veniste to lay out in detail exactly what has happened to the tapes: where they have been stored, who borrowed them from

# HEW Rejects Desegregation Bid by 9 States

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—The Department of Health, Education and Welfare today rejected higher-education desegregation plans submitted by nine states under the terms of a federal court order.

Peter E. Holmes, director of HEW's Office for Civil Rights, said the states are being told to submit new plans within 90 days. The letters were sent to Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Virginia, he said.

Mr. Holmes said no formal determination has been made on Maryland's desegregation plan, which was submitted late.

# Dean Suspended As Lawyer in D.C.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—John W. Dean 3d, former counsel to President Nixon, yesterday was suspended from practicing law in the District of Columbia.

A three-judge federal panel issued the order on the basis of Dean's guilty plea last month to a charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Watergate cover-up.

A court clerk said that such a suspension is routine in cases where a lawyer has been convicted of a felony and is the first step in disbarment proceedings.

# Senate Panel Votes to Seek Quiz of Nixon

## President, Ford Try To Rally Supporters

(Continued from Page 1)  
with Republican—and some Democratic—legislators. He said he believes that the questioning by senators and representatives "will be very far-reaching and quite revealing."

However, the Watergate panel members voted formally later today not to attend these White House meetings but, instead, to seek the face-to-face meeting with the President.

The committee's resolution adopted with only Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., voting "no" was offered by Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr., R., Conn. It called for a committee meeting "to be held at the President's earliest convenience, at the White House, with statements or answers to questions not having to be under oath with counsel for both the President and the select Watergate committee participating, and with a complete transcript of such discussion, which entire transcript will be made immediately public."

Also today, the House Judiciary Committee approved legislation to authorize a court-appointed Watergate prosecutor completely independent of the executive branch. The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously agreed to act on a similar bill on Nov. 21.

The House measure, to be voted on by the full House on Nov. 26, would call on the 19 judges of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to pick three of their members to select a special prosecutor whom only they could fire, and then lay out strict guidelines spelled out in the bill.

Ford's Remarks  
In urging support for President Nixon, whose Watergate troubles have brought widespread calls for resignation or impeachment, Vice-President-designate Ford, the House Republican leader, said that "congressional offices have been bombarded with letters and telegrams" from Mr. Nixon's critics.

"Meanwhile, the famous 'silent majority' has been living up to its name," he told the National Association of Realtors here.

"I hope that each of you, when you return home... will take the time to express your personal view to your senators and congressmen. If you really believe that impeachment or resignation is the only answer, by all means say so."

"But if you are part of that much larger group that believes in fair play and the important things that Richard Nixon has done and can do for America, don't wait for someone else to do it for you. Speak up and speak now."

Yesterday, Mr. Nixon kicked off this week of credibility repair by meeting privately with the new Republican Coordinating Committee. This unit had been dormant since the party recovered from President Lyndon B. Johnson's crushing defeat of the GOP's Sen. Barry Goldwater in the 1964 presidential election.

Despite President Nixon's 40-minute address, in which he promised the unit "full disclosure" of facts concerning Watergate, many members of the panel remained unconvinced that this was sufficient to overcome his present problems of credibility. Some participants said that Mr. Nixon was in deep political trouble.

In fact, the panel's resurrection indicates how seriously party professionals view their titular leader's loss of standing, and marks a move to establish a separate identity before the congressional races a year from now.

In a statement of purpose, the 26-member group said that it must take responsibility for seeing the party through Mr. Nixon's crisis of confidence, and would try to "develop positions" on GOP policy for the nation as well as undertake other party activities.

# Dean Suspended As Lawyer in D.C.

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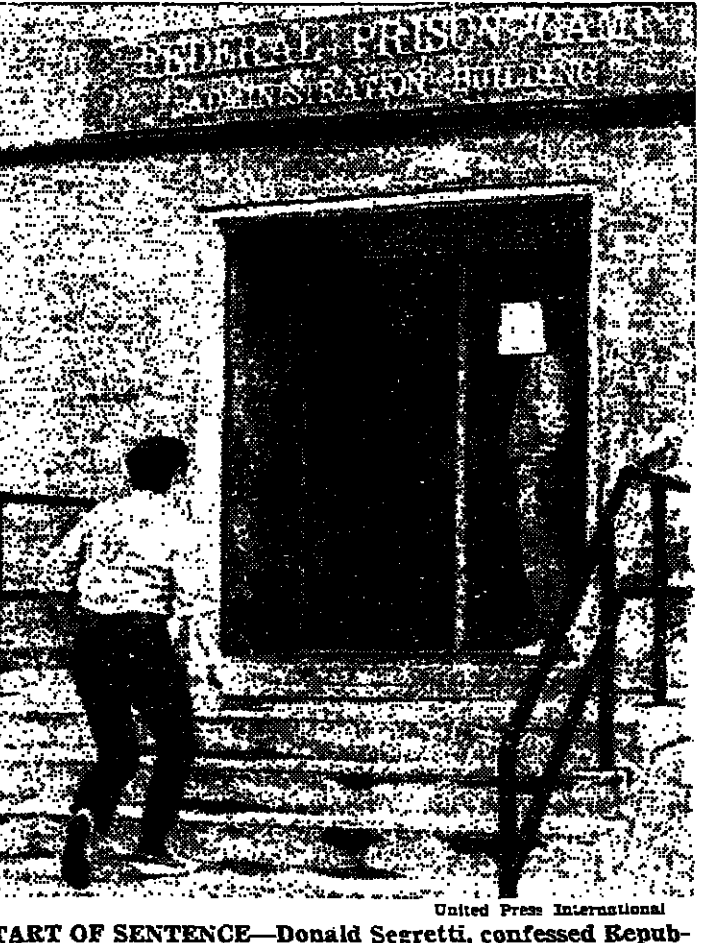
A three-judge federal panel issued the order on the basis of Dean's guilty plea last month to a charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice in the Watergate cover-up.

A court clerk said that such a suspension is routine in cases where a lawyer has been convicted of a felony and is the first step in disbarment proceedings.

# McCord Files Appeal To Break-In Sentence

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—James W. McCord Jr. appealed his conviction today for conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping in the Watergate break-in and asked to be released until a federal appeals court acts.

McCord was sentenced Friday to one to five years in prison for his part in the June 17, 1972, break-in at Democratic party headquarters. He is free on a \$50,000 appearance bond.



START OF SENTENCE—Donald Segretti, confessed Republican campaign saboteur, walking up steps of Federal Correctional Facility in Lompoc, Calif., Monday. He will serve a six-month sentence for three misdemeanor violations in last year's Florida primary campaign.

# World Body's 'Credibility at Stake' UN Human Rights Declaration 25 Years Later--Often Ignored

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 13 (AP).—Twenty-five years after the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, its principles remain largely ignored. The gap between the ideal and the real sorely hurts the UN image.

When the rights and freedoms of individuals are trampled in some of the member nations, the UN bears the brunt of criticism.

Soviet dissident author Alexander Solzhenitsyn, a Nobel prize winner, for example, has called the UN an "immoral institution in an immoral world."

As the 25th anniversary of the declaration approaches, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has acknowledged that "the protection of human rights is an area where the credibility of the United Nations is especially at stake." But he points to the inherent difficulty of "reconciling the sovereign jurisdiction of member states with the principles" laid down in the declaration.

The 30-article declaration, rivaling the Charter as the UN's most famous document, was adopted Dec. 10, 1948, in Paris after two years of preparatory work by the Human Rights Commission under the chairmanship of Eleanor Roosevelt.

It covers a broad range of rights and freedoms. Article 9, for example, says: "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile." Article 12 says: "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, or to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference."

When the declaration was adopted, the UN had a membership of 58 compared to the present 135. Many of the 48 countries voting in favor were Western nations which had made the restoration of human rights a rallying cry in World War II. Most of the eight abstainers were from the Soviet bloc. There were no votes against. Two members were absent.

Since that time, UN membership has been swelled by many former colonies and dependencies with radically different priorities on human rights.

Morris B. Abram, a former U.S. delegate on the Human Rights Commission, says: "There has been a plethora of overlapping efforts concerning racial discrimination in southern Africa and human rights in the Israeli-occupied territories, with a conspicuous silence in UN chambers in regard to other serious violations of human rights—for example, in Bangladesh, Biafra, Brazil, Burma, Iraq, Rwanda, Uganda, the Soviet Union, Syria and elsewhere."

"Mention of this fact," Mr. Abram says in Vista magazine, "usually elicits a quick retort about U.S. conduct in Vietnam, its failure to comply with UN recommendations concerning southern Africa and its unsympathetic position on Arab demands for return of Israeli-occupied territories." Vista is the organ of the U.S. United Nations Association.

In 1966, some Western and Latin American countries proposed the creation of a high commissioner for human rights as a means of strengthening the UN role, but the plan has been repeatedly sidelined. Opponents view the proposal as a threat to sovereignty.

In the absence of enforcement

# Cruise Stop at Canton

PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP).—A tourist visit to Canton, China, will be one of the highlights of the 89-day round-the-world cruise of the liner France in 1974, the French Line announced yesterday. The tour will leave Le Havre Jan. 4 and end in Cannes April 4.

# 'Abductors' of Getty Confirm Ear Is His, Make New Threat

ROME, Nov. 13 (AP).—The alleged kidnapers of J. Paul Getty 3d phoned the boy's mother today, confirming that they had cut off one of his ears and threatening more physical damage if the family did not pay a ransom of 2 billion lire (\$3.4 million).

Famously lawyer Giovanni Jacovoni said, "The caller said the boy was alive and in good health despite the ear operation. They demanded the two billion lire ransom, threatening to cut off some other part of the boy's body."

Paul's mother, former actress Gail Harris, asked the caller to produce evidence that the boy was alive.

"She told the man she would not discuss the ransom before having evidence that her son was alive," Mr. Jacovoni said. "She dictated five questions to the man which only Paul could answer and said she would decide about the ransom after getting the answers."

Will Call Back  
Mr. Jacovoni said the man replied that he would call back with the answers.

"He did not say when he would call back, but [Miss Harris] asked him to do so as soon as possible," the lawyer added.

The call was the first contact between Miss Harris and the presumed kidnapers since the ear and a lock of hair arrived in the mail at a Rome newspaper office over the weekend.

Police sources said medical tests on the ear are expected to be completed tomorrow, when it should be possible to say whether the ear had been cut from a live person or from a corpse.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Getty has sent Mr. Jacovoni a letter asking him to call back with the answers.

# House Votes Recess

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP).—The House of Representatives gave itself a 10-day Thanksgiving recess today by a close vote which reflected opposition to a long break while emergency energy bills and Watergate-related matters are pending. The vote was 215-180 for a recess beginning at the end of business Thursday and bringing the House back into session on Monday, Nov. 26.

# Most Marine Life Dead Along Naples Coastline

NAPLES, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Marine life has become virtually extinct along "long stretches" of the polluted Naples coastline, a British-Italian scientific team said yesterday.

The team of eight Britons and three Italians, appointed by the Naples regional government, reported that because of serious civil and industrial pollution, all marine life in parts of the Bay of Naples has died. The 350-page report said that the situation could be radically improved with a three-year, \$45.6-million project of building anti-pollution plants and sewage-treatment units.

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## More French Shops to Close In Protest on Price Policy

PARIS, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Strikes by merchants gained momentum across France today and housewives began to stock up on food and other goods for Thursday, when all gas stations, laundries, hairdressers, grocers, cafés, restaurants, and horse race betting offices are to shut down. Supermarkets, however, will stay open.

Socialist leader François Mitterrand called the situation a "general confidence crisis."

"France is not being governed," he said.

Describing plans for the general strike, Guy Hérinot said, "We want the capital and all the large cities to be transformed into ghost towns."

Caught in the middle of a gov-

ernment-ordered profit squeeze, the representatives of thousands of Paris fruit and vegetable sellers voted to extend their six-day-old strike that has left millions of francs worth of produce rotting at the big Rungis market, south of Paris, where the Les Halles operations were transferred a few years ago.

### Retail Profit Controls

The government clamped retail profit controls 10 days ago on meat, bread, cheese, shoes, vegetables and fruits, and the sellers say they can no longer make a living.

Thursday's scheduled nationwide strike, which also includes book and news stores, parking lots and auto repair shops, is billed as an action against "the government's excessive and improper price controls."

### Finances Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing announced the controls after it was revealed that food prices jumped 1.3 percent in September.

He said, "The sellers are not following as they should the easing off in prices that began during the summer at the production level."

### New Supermarkets

The strikes erupted against the background of a struggle between the established old system of neighborhood merchants and the new world of supermarkets and discount houses.

Ten years ago, supermarkets and discount houses were practically unknown in France, and today they still account for only 11 percent of all retail sales.

But in a recent poll, 78 percent of Frenchmen questioned said they considered such stores as a necessity of modern life. The small shops are feeling the pinch, but the 500,000 retail merchants employ two million persons and carry a lot of political weight. Last month they helped push through a law that will require local urban commissions (including merchants) to approve the construction of any new supermarkets or shopping centers.

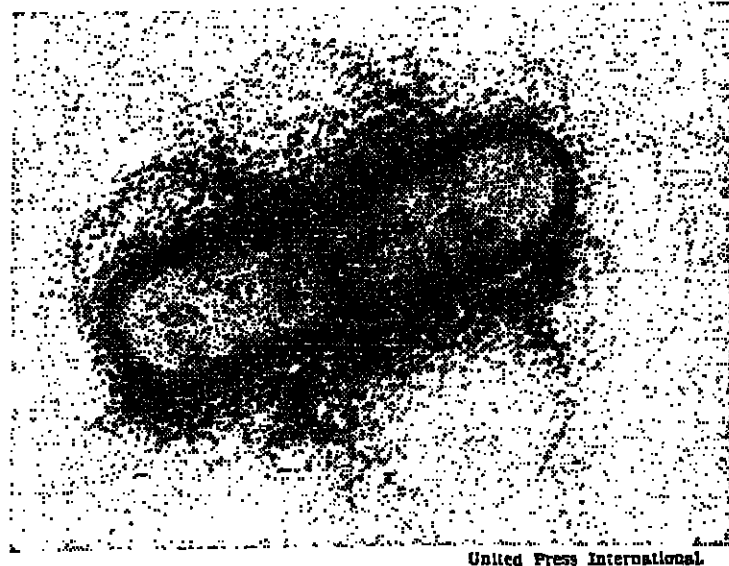
## Storm Sweeps Germany From North to South

FRANKFURT, Germany, Nov. 13 (AP)—A storm with hurricane-force winds roared over the North Sea and down the length of West Germany to the Alps today.

There were no immediate reports of deaths. Winds of up to 103 miles an hour were registered on the 9,721-foot Zugspitze, West Germany's highest peak in the Alps.

The storm caused havoc to shipping on the North Sea. The crew of the 290-ton Danish coaster *Balks* was evacuated by a West German Navy helicopter and a rescue ship after the vessel began to list in heavy seas off the German coast.

In Hannover, where winds reached 60 miles an hour, authorities ordered schools closed.



This organism, found in California, can live in an alkaline environment similar to what is thought to exist on Jupiter.

## Bacteria Found on Earth Hint Life Might Exist on Jupiter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP)—

Bacteria scooped from an alkaline spring in the hills near Livermore, Calif., are providing scientists with tantalizing new evidence that some form of life might exist on the planet Jupiter.

Scientists at the space agency's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif., have found that the rod-shaped bacteria can grow and reproduce in solutions 10,000 times more alkaline than water.

Such organisms have been found before, but they could not tolerate the presence of sodium hydroxide, the alkaline agent, at such concentrations in the growth medium.

Studies of Jupiter, the solar system's largest planet, have revealed evidence of the presence of hydrogen, ammonia, methane and water. This environment is expected to be highly alkaline.

### Crude Forms

Since the atmosphere on the planet is believed to represent the conditions present on earth several billion years ago when life began its evolution, there has been extensive speculation among scientists that at least crude forms of life might exist there.

Scientists expect to learn more about Jupiter at first hand early in December when Pioneer 10,

an unmanned spacecraft, passes within 81,000 miles of the multi-colored planet, which is 1,000 times larger than earth. It will send back data about the planet's radiation, temperature and composition, along with pictures of it and some of its 12 moons.

The discovery of the bacteria by scientists Paul Deal and Kenneth A. Souza, of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration facility at Ames, came from a continuing search for earth bacteria that can thrive in environments that simulate Jupiter's conditions.

### Some Tolerate Ammonia

The scientists have found some bacteria that tolerate ammonia and are looking for others.

One of the strong arguments for the existence of life beyond earth has been the extreme hardness of some elementary earth-bound life forms. Algae, for example, have been found living in salt water pools at 59 degrees below zero Fahrenheit. Some bacteria live in hot springs constantly near the boiling point of water.

Pioneer-10's instruments will not be able to detect life on Jupiter if it is there, but they will answer key questions about the environment and the presence of key life-giving chemicals.

## Poland Had French Embassy Super-Bugged, Gaullist Says

PARIS, Nov. 13 (UPI)—A Gaullist National Assemblyman and former communications minister said yesterday that the French have discovered and destroyed "a tremendous electronic bugging set-up" in their embassy in Warsaw.

Jacques Marete, a minister in Gen. de Gaulle's government from 1962 to 1967, said he saw the eavesdropping network last spring when he visited the embassy on an inspection tour of French embassies.

Speaking before the National Assembly in a debate on the Foreign Ministry budget, Mr. Marete said 42 microphones have been ripped from the walls and floors of the new building that was completed in the summer of 1971.

He called on Foreign Minister Michel Jobert to reveal what explanations Poland had provided and what assurances it had given that such an action would not happen again. He called the electronic equipment—planted deep in the walls, floors and cel-

ings of the embassy building—"a tremendous electronic bugging set-up, the most sophisticated, complete and perfected ever detected in the world."

### Checked Twice

He said the first electronic check by French officials did not detect the bugs, but the second did.

In his speech before the assembly, Mr. Marete did not specify the bugged embassy, but later in an interview over the government radio, France Inter, he named Poland.

He said the system allowed everyone from the ambassador himself to the third secretary to be listened to—many in stereo-phonous sound.

The deputy said that to dismantle the bugging network, workmen tore up the carpet, dug into the deepest wiring in the walls and smashed ceilings. Mr. Marete expressed indignation that such a maneuver would be undertaken by a country considered friendly by France.

### Obituaries

## Allan A. Michie, 58, Author And Wartime Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Allan A. Michie, 58, a World War II correspondent and author of numerous books, died of a heart attack Sunday at his home here.

Mr. Michie had been vice-president for public affairs of the Academy of Natural Sciences since 1971.

He joined Time magazine in 1936 upon graduation from Ripon College. He was co-author of "Dive Demogogues," published in 1939. That summer he went to England and on the outbreak of war joined the London bureau of Time and Life.

With Walter Graebner he wrote "Their Finest Hour" and "Lights of Freedom." His other wartime books included "Retreat to Victory," "Every Man to His Post," "The Air Offensive Against Germany" and "Keep the Peace Through Air Power."

After the war, Mr. Michie took free-lance assignments, wrote for Reader's Digest from 1947 to 1953 and published a book about the British monarchy entitled "God Save the Queen" after Queen Elizabeth II came to the throne. From 1952 to 1956, he was with Radio Free Europe in Munich and wrote "Voices Through the Iron Curtain."

### George Bradshaw

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI)—George Bradshaw, 64, a writer whose short stories were often adapted for the screen, died Sunday night.

Mr. Bradshaw wrote about 150 short stories, some forming the nucleus for later novels and films. One story, "Of Good and Evil," which appeared in 1949, became

"Memorial to a Bad Man" and was bought by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

In 1963, 13 of his stories were published as "Practice to Deceive." His "Heart Interest" was adapted for the screen as "When Winter Comes," a vehicle that starred Sonja Henie.

Mr. Bradshaw's "Venus Rising" was filmed by 20th Century-Fox as "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying" with Audrey Hepburn and Peter O'Toole. The movie "Second Fiddle" also was based on one of his stories. He was the author of five cookbooks.

### James Abbe

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (UPI)—James Abbe, 91, pioneer photo journalist and reporter, died Sunday at his home here.

Mr. Abbe grew up in Newport News, Va., where he received his first camera—a one-dollar box Brownie—at the age of 16. His first news photo was a picture of the battleship Maine as it sailed for Havana in 1898. His last was taken during World War II.

In 1917, he established a studio in New York and in 1924 he left for Europe, where eight years later he became the first Western photographer for whom Josef Stalin willingly posed. He covered the Spanish Civil War and the rise of Fascism in Italy and Germany, and took classic portraits of Hitler and Mussolini.

In 1945, Mr. Abbe moved to the San Francisco Bay area, where he was a news commentator for radio station KILX. In 1950, he became a television columnist for the Oakland Tribune, a job he held until his retirement in 1961.

## Soviet Writer Given 3-Year Exile Sentence

### Amalrik Is Spared Similar Jail Term

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI)—A Moscow appeals court today changed author Andrei Amalrik's three-year prison sentence to a term of three years internal exile, dissident sources said.

Mr. Amalrik, 35, author of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?", completed a three-year sentence in a Siberian labor camp last May and was sentenced in July to a new three-year term for "slandering the Soviet state."

Dissident sources said the appeals court of the Russian Federation changed the term today. They said it was the first known significant change of sentence in a case where a convicted dissident denied his guilt.

Protests by various groups in the United States and Britain against the new prison sentence may have influenced Soviet authorities to lessen Mr. Amalrik's punishment, the sources said.

These sources had no information immediately on where Mr. Amalrik would be required to serve the internal exile, but said they assumed his wife, Gysnet, 30, would go with him.

Normally exile means banishment to Siberia or other remote areas. But two former dissidents who confessed to engaging in subversive activity, Fyodor I. Yakir and Victor Khrushch, recently were allowed to serve their exile in cities within 150 miles of Moscow.

Mr. Amalrik already has served one exile term of two and one-half years beginning in 1965. He described it in a book called "Involuntary Journey to Siberia."

Mr. Amalrik staged a hunger strike last summer to protest his new prison sentence and the Soviet prison authorities to allow his wife to visit him regularly, according to dissident sources.

A frail, near-sighted person who has suffered from tubercular meningitis, Mr. Amalrik has long been in opposition to the Soviet system.

His writings have not been published in the Soviet Union and he is little known here. But he became well known in the West with the publication of "Will the Soviet Union Survive Until 1984?" in which he forecast a war with China that would lead to collapse of the Soviet regime between 1980 and 1985.

## Italy Police Find List of 1,617 Due To Die on 'X-Day'

PADOVA, Italy, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Police said today they were investigating a neo-Fascist underground group which drew up a list of 1,617 politicians and others scheduled for execution on "X-day."

Three men arrested in various parts of Italy as alleged members of the group arrived in Padova for questioning by the magistrate who issued warrants against them.

Police said the three men, and two others who have been in jail in Viareggio since August on charges of possessing explosives, were charged with criminal conspiracy, political conspiracy and trying to reconstitute the outlawed Fascist party.

The list said a document found at the home of one of the men listed the 1,617 persons slated for execution on "X-day." They said they did not know what X-day was or how seriously the list should be taken.

Included in it, they said, were almost all Communist members of parliament and several Christian Democrats and Socialists, including Socialist party president Pietro Nenni. Also on the list were two journalists who were excommunicated by the Vatican because they faked confessions to write a book on the attitude of Catholic priests toward sex.

### Troop Talks Get Specific

VIENNA, Nov. 13 (UPI)—East-West negotiations on reductions in troops are moving from the general to the specific but no concrete proposals for reducing forces in Central Europe have yet been made, a spokesman for the Western allies said today.

The Soviet Union is widely portrayed as the potential aggressor hinted at in this slogan and the publicity given to the tunnels and grain reserves is apparently aimed at underlining Chinese preparedness against Soviet attack.

Yans Ku-chung, head of the foreign affairs bureau of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, told visiting newsmen at a dinner party in Canton, the provincial capital, that the city had an underground tunnel complex similar to the one displayed to visitors in Peking. He also said that communes in



WAR BABY—Cambodian soldier caring for his infant son next to his mortar position along Route 5 north of Phnom Penh. Wives and children often accompany their soldier husbands into the field in the Cambodian war.

## Saigon Jets Raid Red Airstrip; Foe Says Civilians Were Hit

SAIGON, Nov. 13 (AP)—Government jet bombers made 55 attacks on the airstrip and other targets at Thien Ngan, a town in Communist territory 75 miles northwest of Saigon, military sources said today.

The Viet Cong claimed that the three-hour attack on the town yesterday killed and wounded dozens of civilians and caused heavy damage to property.

South Vietnamese military sources later confirmed that the raid had taken place, saying that it was aimed at the airfield and large stocks of gasoline and oil brought across the border from eastern Cambodia. A full account of the bomb damage had not yet been put together from pilot reports, they added.

Thien Ngan, a former U.S. Special Forces camp in Tay Ninh province less than five miles from the Cambodian border, has one of 12 airfields which the Communists are repairing in violation of last January's ceasefire agreement.

### Earlier Attack

The Viet Cong last week said Saigon bombed its administrative headquarters at Loc Ninh, 75 miles north of Saigon, and the town of Logo, seven miles west of Thien Ngan. Saigon admitted the Loc Ninh attack but denied the other one.

Scattered ground fighting and shelling continued in the border area northeast of Saigon, the military command said today, although the general level of fighting throughout the country remained low.

The command said that four soldiers were killed and nine wounded when a salvo of 105-mm artillery rounds hit an armored unit just south of Dak Song, a road junction about 125 miles northeast of Saigon. In an action nearby, the communists

## 6 Die in Crash Of Belgian F-104

HANNOVER, West Germany, Nov. 13 (AP)—A Belgian F-104 Starfighter fighter-bomber exploded in the air today, killing six persons as the flaming fuselage crashed into a farmhouse outside the Lower Saxony village of Borwede, authorities said.

Killed were the Belgian pilot, two adults and two children in the house and a volunteer fireman who was buried when a house wall collapsed in flames.

### Preparedness Against War, Disaster

## Chinese Heed Mao's Injunction to Dig Tunnels, Store Grain

By Ian Stewart

CANTON, China, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Chinese in the southern province of Kwangtung have

headed Chairman Mao Tse-tung's injunction to "dig tunnels deep and store grain everywhere."

The campaign is linked to another slogan calling on the country to "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters."

The Soviet Union is widely portrayed as the potential aggressor hinted at in this slogan and the publicity given to the tunnels and grain reserves is apparently aimed at underlining Chinese preparedness against Soviet attack.

Yans Ku-chung, head of the foreign affairs bureau of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, told visiting newsmen at a dinner party in Canton, the provincial capital, that the city had an underground tunnel complex similar to the one displayed to visitors in Peking. He also said that communes in

Kwangtung were making good progress in building up grain stocks.

In Fet Chiao commune, a drive of more than two hours from Canton, a visitor was shown huge containers, made from bamboo matting, which were bulging with rice.

Fang Fa, the 42-year-old deputy secretary of the commune's Communist Party Committee, said the commune had doubled its grain reserves over the last five years and now had more than 1250 tons of rice stored.

The commune's 14,000 families were also expected to store grain and in each small stone house visited the head of the household pointed proudly to the sacks of rice he had accumulated. Between the reserves in the granary and the stocks of individual families, the commune has enough rice stored to feed its people for about two months. Mr. Fang said the commune planned to build up a six-month reserve.

However, in Canton and in neighboring rural areas, the threat of either war or famine seems extremely remote. In the countryside, the peasants have begun to harvest the second rice crop, which to the casual eye appears abundant, and in commune shops and city department stores consumer goods are in plentiful supply.

Stores Thronged

Food and cloth are rationed, but a British businessman who visits China regularly said there had been a significant increase in the displays of fabrics and manufactured items such as radios, watches and toys over the last year. The department stores in Canton are usually crowded and, while most people are there to browse, some serious buying can be seen.

The most significant characteristic of Canton today is its relaxed atmosphere, which American businessmen at the current autumn trade fair say is markedly different from the situation prevailing when they visited the 1972 spring fair, the first occasion on which Americans were invited to participate.

Americans who also attended earlier fairs commented on the absence of this type of political slogans in the Tung Fang Hotel, where the student Maoist declarations that once hung on the dining room walls have been replaced with innocuous poems and traditional paintings.

Officials even make jokes at the expense of each other in the presence of foreigners. When a northern Chinese visited a commune with a group of American businessmen, he commented on the lack of possessions in the home of a peasant who was obviously well off enough to own three pigs and his own house. He stated: "The Kwangtung people put their money into food. The Shanghai people put their money into clothes and the Peking people put their money into political morality."

## Athens Court Finds 5 Guilty In Nov. 4 Riots

### Trial Embarrassing To Greek Regime

ATHENS, Nov. 13 (AP)—A three-judge court tonight found five of 17 persons on trial guilty of charges stemming from bloody riots that followed a memorial service for a popular Greek politician.

The court acquitted 12 of the defendants because of insufficient evidence.

Four of the five defendants were found guilty of insulting authorities. Miss Anastasia Stefanopoulou, 22, was found guilty of insulting Premier Spyros Markezakis by shouting "Markezakis is a clown."

The charges had stemmed from disturbances after a memorial service was held for former Premier George Papandreu on Nov. 4 at the city's main cemetery.

### Sentences To Be Set

After reading out the acquittals, the court adjourned to set sentences.

The public prosecutor had asked that three of the defendants be acquitted and the rest be found guilty.

In street clashes near the cemetery, 28 policemen were injured by flying stones. Scores of demonstrators, mostly youths, were clubbed by police.

The trial has been embarrassing for the government of Premier Spyros Markezakis, who had pledged a more relaxed atmosphere after martial law was lifted and the military left cabinet posts.

The six-day trial was used by former politicians as a platform to criticize the government.

### Police in Court

Defense lawyers repeatedly complained to the presiding judge during the trial that the courtroom atmosphere consisted mostly of police, in and out of uniform. The proceedings were marked by frequent clashes between defense lawyers and the three judges.

Among the 17 defendants were two young women. The men included a physics professor and three university students. The defendants all asserted they were in no way connected with the riots. Police witnesses testified they were attacked by the demonstrators and injured by rocks.

The trial was disrupted last night when defense attorneys walked out of the courtroom in protest after the presiding judge refused to accept a film as evidence purporting to show police kicking and clubbing demonstrators.

### Brezhnev to Visit India

MOSCOW, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev will visit India Nov. 26-30, the Tass news agency said today. The trip was announced previously but no dates were given until today. Mr. Brezhnev is expected to be accompanied by Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

## Ferdinand the Busy French Bull Produces Texas Legal Wrangle

SHERMAN, Texas, Nov. 13 (AP)—The case of the late, and possibly fat, Ferdinand the bull and 25 cows he is said to have impregnated on his final fling has ended up in a county courtroom here.

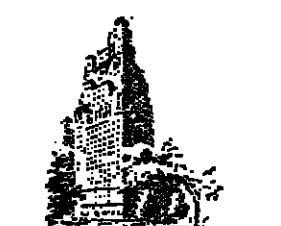
Jerry Russell, who owned Ferdinand, has filed a suit for \$3,500 in damages from two men who, he says, killed Ferdinand because he impregnated their Hereford cows.

Ferdinand's troubles apparently were caused by his choice of partners. He was a bull of the Charolais breed—a French cattle line—and his mating with the Herefords threatened to produce a crossbreed which, for some purposes, is not considered as valuable as purebred animals.

Mr. Russell contends that Ferdinand was killed by Dick and Richard Arrington in September, 1972, for breaking down a fence, entering their ranch in Van Alstyne, Texas, and having mated with the hornless Hereford cows.

The Arringtons filed a District Court countersuit asking for \$8,500 in damages. Their suit claimed that the unfortunate red-nosed resulted in 25 crossbreed cows with some \$5,000 less value than polled (hornless) Hereford cows.

They claimed also that Ferdinand was "peculiarly vicious" and had rammed their pickup truck, causing \$350 in damages. The Arringtons' attorneys withdrew the District Court countersuit yesterday and went back to County Court, asking a \$2,600 judgment, but that motion was dismissed.



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## Back Into the Wallow

In a particular and limited sense, President Nixon's sudden flurry of activity concerning the broad range of Watergate charges represents a step forward. Thus, Mr. Nixon, after months of accusing others of "wallowing" in Watergate while he was attending to what he defined by contrast as the "public's business," has finally acknowledged that Watergate is the public's business. He has done so, at least indirectly, by calling in members of his own party in Congress and promising elaborate explanations of his innocence of wrongdoing. Similarly, the President, who previously (and consistently) refused as a matter of high principle to yield up the smallest scrap of what he labeled "presidential papers," has suddenly (and on his own motion) sent a small flood of them over to Judge Sirica's courtroom.

So putting the best face on it, one could say that we are making progress. However, when these gestures are put in the context of the President's performance since June of 1972—specifically, in the context of his unremitting reluctance to let others conduct the inquiries into administration wrongdoing and his unseemly eagerness at every step of the way to declare the case closed and "behind us"—they constitute progress of a very special and unhappily familiar kind.

You might say that it began with a series of celebrated—by the White House—investigations, in response to public pressure, investigations which have since turned out to have constituted obstructions of justice rather than its pursuit. All this led inevitably to further public pressure to which the President finally yielded when he decided to speak to the nation on April 30 of this year. That account of his own record proved so partial and unsatisfactory that by May 22 he felt the need to issue yet another final accounting, this one a written statement running to 4,000 words and addressing itself to a wealth of new evidence of wrongdoing which Mr. Nixon had not seen fit to mention only three weeks before. As one horror story after another unfolded in the course of the Watergate hearings, Mr. Nixon felt obliged in August to give us yet another full accounting and yet another exhortation to put Watergate behind us. Since then we have had the decline and fall of Spiro T. Agnew (on which the President volunteered not a word) and a whole series of White House explanations in reaction to a whole series of events that seemed to have gotten out of the President's control.

Along the way, in the course of this series of presidential responses, a lot has been given—and much of it taken back. For our anxieties on April 30, we got Elliot Richardson as attorney general, with a plainly stated delegation of "absolute authority to make all decisions bearing upon the Watergate case and related matters," specifically including authority to set up a special prosecutor. On May 22, we got a promise from the President that "executive privilege will not be invoked as to any testimony concerning possible criminal conduct or discussions of possible criminal conduct in the matters presently under investigation, including the Watergate affair and the alleged cover-up." On that same occasion, we got a presidential pledge of "my full support" for the efforts of Mr. Richardson and Mr. Cox "to see the truth brought out."

It should not be necessary here to recall in detail what subsequently happened to that waiver of executive privilege, or to Mr.

Richardson, or to Mr. Cox. It is enough to rehearse the key events: Mr. Cox began by asking for nine tapes and assorted other material and the courts supported his request; Mr. Nixon, who had admonished the nation to leave Watergate to the courts so that we could all turn to other matters, then cooked up a fancy way of evading the court's directive while also strictly circumscribing Mr. Cox's freedom to pursue further inquiries in the White House. And then in the turbulent public reaction to the consequences of this gross miscalculation, the President announced that he would yield up the tapes. Whereupon, it turned out there were only seven tapes, not nine. Whereat, Mr. Nixon announced that he was sending the court a bonus package of tapes and documents which would explain everything "once and for all" and he sought to effect the same clearing away of all public doubt by setting up a schedule of private meetings with Republican members of Congress.

That is where we are now, and the way we got there at the very least should make one wonder about the purpose and good faith of this latest exercise in presidential once-and-for-all-ism. Mr. Nixon, after all, has just turned over the Watergate affair once again to a new special prosecutor and granted him a license to practice without presidential restraints. This, we have been told, is to be the ultimate, definitive, unencumbered investigation of the Watergate affair. Why then has Mr. Nixon chosen this moment to establish some kind of ongoing tribunal of his own in which he once again is the sole judge of what evidence is and is not relevant and admissible? Can he really expect, even as his new prosecutor is settling into the job of carrying forward the series of investigations already begun, that the public will accept the verdict he seeks to impose through proceedings which remain entirely under his direction and control? Can he believe that the yielding up of documentary evidence selected by him and calculated to demonstrate his innocence of active wrongdoing can resolve the questions that have been raised concerning his fitness and capacity to govern? These questions, after all, do not turn exclusively on the President's knowing participation in crimes. On the contrary, they have a great deal to do with the caliber of men he has put in the most powerful positions of government and upon the shocking freedom they were given to break the nation's laws in a systematic way.

Finally, there is in this program of quiet, closed-door briefings of legislators (beginning, not surprisingly, with those in Mr. Nixon's own party), the look of a preemptive move against the duly authorized process of impeachment which has already been initiated in the form of an inquiry by the House Judiciary Committee. Once again, the President seems unwilling to leave the investigation, the prosecution, and the ultimate verdict in the Watergate affair to any of those instruments or processes of government that have sufficient independence and historical sanction to guarantee a measure of public confidence in their conclusions. That is why one can take only the most limited satisfaction from the President's latest "initiatives." In other words, Mr. Nixon once again would have us believe he is undertaking something new and conclusive when, in truth, he is offering us no assurance that we are not going down the same old road.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Heating Up Berlin

It has long been evident that East Germany would cause more trouble for East-West détente and West Germany's Ostpolitik than any of the other Soviet allies in Europe. Even construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961, which cut off the flood of East German refugees to West Berlin, failed to dissolve the insecurity of East Germany's Communist leaders in any relationship with the prosperous, Democratic Federal Republic.

For months the East Germans have threatened to resume interference with the increasing flow of traffic on the highways linking West Berlin with West Germany, in violation of the four-power Berlin Treaty and their own agreements with Bonn and West Berlin. Now they have abruptly announced the doubling of fees for one-day visits to East Berlin and East Germany, with no advance consultation with West Berlin or Bonn.

The main reason for the action is undoubtedly the increasing flow of East German refugees, who have taken advantage of the relaxed controls on the access highways to escape to West Germany. Of 3,000 East Germans who registered as refugees in West Germany in the first six months of

this year, 2,000 came out on the Berlin routes, hidden in automobile trunks or trucks or carrying false passports. Others have come by rowboat, by small aircraft or by tunneling under the Berlin Wall. Still, they are luckier than the scores of their predecessors who were shot dead in their tracks as they tried to escape from East Germany's Stalinist grip.

On the day the new fees were announced, an East Berlin court handed down unusually harsh prison sentences to a West Berliner and two West Germans accused of smuggling out East Germans. West Germany has promised to prosecute organizations that arrange escapes for profitable fees; but no Bonn government could survive—nor should it—if it denied entry to the refugees or sent them back.

West Germany and its allies must protest vigorously East German moves that slyly chip away at the agreements vital for the survival of West Berlin in freedom. It is just possible—if hardly probable—that in the interest of "détente," Moscow might order its Pankov servitors to honor their commitments.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 14, 1898.

VIENNA.—Prince John of Liechtenstein, who on account of a morbid shyness from which he suffers, has been absent from the Austrian court for many years, has just celebrated in the strictest seclusion, the 40th anniversary of his accession to the throne of the principality at the Castle of Eisgrub in Moravia. The only person allowed to see him on this occasion was his brother, Prince Francis, ambassador of Austria-Hungary at St. Petersburg.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 14, 1923.

NEW YORK.—One of the most remarkable tributes to a living author was paid last night at the Anderson Galleries at an auction of the manuscripts of Joseph Conrad from the collection of John Quinn, the art patron. The total sales amounted to \$120,000. Mr. Conrad is of Polish parentage. He was born in 1857. His first book was published in 1896 and he has been writing continuously ever since. At the present he is living in England.



## A Lot of Little Learning

By C.L. Sulzberger

PEKING.—The advances of China in highly specialized fields such as nuclear physics, missile engineering and medicine including ingenious and effective new uses of acupuncture and herbal cures—demonstrate that learning in this ancient seat of wisdom has not been stifled by the superficially static code of Mao Tse-tung thought or added by the whirling experimentation of revolutionary practice.

On the contrary, demonstrable successes in such varied fields as wiping out extensive venereal disease, creation of original birth control pills, and astonishing triumphs in anesthesia or surgery for the graft of completely severed limbs, simply confirm that inventiveness is very much alive here.

Nevertheless, there has been a decided change in basic education since the Cultural Revolution book China in 1966. This event seems to have begun in the mind of Chairman Mao but showed its first violent manifestations in the principal university centers.

It is now clear that the essential goal of the ensuing shake-up, which seemed for a time to threaten chaos and which caused many changes among party leaders and cadres, was to do away with any recrudescence of the old Chinese habit of establishing a privileged learned class or mandarinism. There is an ancient, ingrained tradition that the educated civil servant need not dirty his hands with physical labor and tended to be isolated from what Maoism calls popular reality.

### Education Upheaval

In this respect the upheaval in educational methods resulting from the Cultural Revolution is obviously related to the new attack on Confucianism since the latter had long been fixed doctrinal ideology for China's successive dynasties and the excuse for a man well versed in its tenets to claim a good job.

The sage's most famous pupil, Mencius, indeed wrote: "Gentlemen are there to rule the people, the people to feed the gentlemen." And any reversion to the habit of an entrenched new class, even if Marxist, was and is regarded as dangerous and stultifying by Mao.

One now sees a kind of accelerated and shortened teaching system which, at the end of secondary school, projects every student into a factory or communal farm before he or she can be considered qualified for university. Even then, the student must be recommended by the masses for higher studies.

This means there are vast numbers of people here with limited education and whose learning stops there. But they have a "place in society" for example the "barefoot doctors" (or in Inner Mongolia) "horseback doctors" who give primitive first aid to local patients.

### Opportunities

Moreover, there are opportunities to improve one's knowledge through the equivalent of correspondence courses. For example, Peking Radio gives regular English lessons and Shanghai Radio offers courses in English, French or Japanese.

The actual university curriculum has also been shortened and, because of the interval in farms or factories, students arrive at an older age than before, generally from 20 to 26. Fewer courses

are offered because those considered "superfluous" have been dropped except for postgraduates. This system seems to have truly begun in 1971 with regular college curriculums cut from five to three years and continual emphasis on integrating students "into our existing society," as explained to me by the head of a university in Hubei.

### Logic Understood

Even faculty members are forced to spend some time teaching in rural areas or working in factories, some of them small enough to be run by the universities themselves. This is designed to spread instruction among the people and prompt the professors to keep in touch with the masses, learning from their needs and experience.

It is too early to measure the ultimate value of this novel educational approach to Chinese society as a whole. But the logic behind it is understandable, especially in a land which has such a very long tradition of division between a white-collar class that disdained to associate with the blue-collar proletariat once it had attained privilege—either by inheritance or by benefit of a college degree and successful civil service examinations.

There can be no doubt that the new educational system further egalitarian aims of the People's Republic and also continues to churn its evolving society so as to minimize the possibility that a bureaucratic new class could emerge at the top.

The question remaining to be answered is whether the price for this experiment might not come in mass production of that danger Alexander Pope discerned in "a little learning."

## Letters

### European Neutrality

Mr. Kissinger's reaction against the present European move towards political neutrality leads itself to some criticism. In fact, conditions are ripe for Europe to take on a more independent attitude in world affairs.

First, commercial and monetary issues tend to separate the two sides of the Atlantic community. Europe has developed a powerful industrial base and now is a major rival of the United States in the world market for manufactured products. In addition, EEC agricultural policy is as detrimental to U.S. export expansion as the present American stance on monetary matters is to European economic stability. Second, Europe's strong dependence on Middle Eastern oil has forced it to observe a non-American position in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Third, the United States has frequently by-passed its European partners when taking major decisions in foreign policy, and this disdain has contributed to the erosion of the postwar Atlantic alliance. Finally, the present détente between East and West is likely to reduce significantly Europe's need for American military protection.

FABIO R. FIALLO.

Geneva.

### Oil Squeeze

The Arabs have chosen to attack Europe, the United States and Japan in furtherance of their war with Israel. For the people of these nations to be dictated to in this manner is outrageous, but for their leaders to consider appeasing the Arabs is monstrous.

The oil-consuming nations can fight back and they should do so swiftly and without warning. By freeing all Arabian bank accounts in, say, Holland as the first nation to be completely embargoed, a lead would be given where it is lacking—among the statesmen of Europe all of whom, I am sure, are aware of what is needed but don't wish to make the first move. West Germany would quickly follow suit and then Switzerland, France and Britain would bring up the rear.

If the Arabs are going to keep their oil in the ground we should keep their money in the bank. With all funds blocked, they will quickly cave in.

Apposing dictators has historically proved worthless because, like a blackmailer, a dictator will always ask for more.

national approach to Chinese society as a whole. But the logic behind it is understandable, especially in a land which has such a very long tradition of division between a white-collar class that disdained to associate with the blue-collar proletariat once it had attained privilege—either by inheritance or by benefit of a college degree and successful civil service examinations.

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### The slogan should be "Retaliation Before Negotiation."

A united front in Europe could end the oil crisis before it began. BRUCE J. PHILLIPS. Kufstein, Austria.

It only needed the threat of the oil taps being turned off to bring almost all the leaders of Western Europe to their knees. Their hasty agreement to Arab demands to put pressure on and to repudiate all ties with Israel is degrading and disgusting.

At least some resistance should have been shown to Arab blackmail, quite apart from their feelings for Israel, and their abject and conciliatory attitude of "petrol in our time" will only lead, as it always does, to more and more concessions and, bear the same bitter fruit as the Munich pact.

REGINA BUCHI.

Lausanne, Switzerland.

From movies I have seen and conversations I've had with people who were there, I gather Coca-Cola is one of the few alternatives to water in the Middle East. Religious curbs aside, I'm told, it's usually too hot there to drink anything alcoholic. So, if the Arabs continue cutting off oil to the United States, why doesn't the U.S. retaliate by cutting off the supply of Cokes?

DAVID IAMS.

Darmstadt, W. Germany.

### Impeachment (Cont.)

What is all the fuss about? The country is strong and its institutions sound, the impeachment provision being one of them. Why all of these tortured emotional expressions of worry being quoted from people in government? There is enormous talent available, private citizens and members of Congress ably qualified to execute the demanding and crucial dimensions of the presidency. Nixon is merely the chief executive and should be treated as such. He is a chief executive who, guilty of half the wrongdoings alleged or not, should be removed from office for the good of the country (if not solely for his unconscionable selfishness in not realizing this point). Once the deed is done and things go on the country should enjoy a wave of self-confidence at being able to effectively govern itself.

JOHN J. REALEY.

Marbella, Spain.

## A Visit to the Dutch Under the Oil Embargo

By Alan Tillier

ROTTERDAM.—Has the Arab oil boycott brought an end to the irresistible growth of the world's largest port? The big question is being asked in the bank boardrooms and shipping offices around the modern main street, the Coolhaven, and along the 20 miles of oil docks stretching from downtown Rotterdam to the North Sea.

The curious and perpetual runners-up in the port league, the Antwerp and the Le Havre, also would like the answer. Currently, Rotterdam is bigger than Antwerp, Le Havre and Marseilles put together. It is twice the size of its nearest world competitor, Tokyo, Yokohama and New York in that order.

Even the rest of the Dutch don't like the Rotterdamers, finding them arrogant and "chauvinistic." The Rotterdamers reply: "We don't talk much because we are too busy working. But it is true the economy depends on us."

The economy of the Ruhr and northwestern Europe also depends on the oil port of Rotterdam for 25 percent of the oil for that part of the continent flowed through the Dutch city until the boycott.

### Queen Detours

Queen Juliana, who was in Rotterdam last week to reopen Erasmus University, ordered the royal chauffeur to leave the designated route for an impromptu call on port boss Hajo Viersen in his City Hall office on Coolhaven. Viersen looks more like a foreign minister than a harbor master.

Her Majesty found him no longer so pessimistic. At the outset of the oil boycott, Viersen told one local newspaper that he seriously feared things would never be the same. Rotterdam would lose its position as the No. 1 oil port, boycott or not, for the world oil industry would never again permit such a heavy concentration of refineries in one city. He felt Le Havre would pick up business as would the planned Shetland Islands oil terminal.

These remarks did not go down well with Rotterdamers. The "we are businessmen . . . we will get by" attitude of the tough-minded commercial community was reflected by the harbor master. He told the queen: "We are still the biggest without oil."

The investment in the port by the oil companies, the city and the Dutch state has been enormous—\$500 million alone in improving the harbor mouth for the latest half-a-million-ton tankers.

### Giant Refineries

The major oil companies—Exxon, Shell, BP and the others—all have giant refineries. Pipelines carry the oil west to West Germany, south to Belgium and 20 million tons annually go on to Britain and Scandinavia by ship. Rotterdam handles 268 million tons of cargo a year; 130 million tons of this is oil. No one is going to write off an investment like this. In addition, Rotterdam has efficient, skid-free, medium-cheap port services.

Algerian officials discovered the speed of Rotterdam's handling when they hurried there from Brussels to stop the unloading of Algerian crude from the Italian tanker Conegliano, whose skipper had diverted to "off-limits" Rotterdam after discovering Hamburg had no more storage space.

And "spies" on the docks had tipped the Algerians, but in the few hours it took them to get to Rotterdam, part of the Conegliano's cargo was already on its way up the Rhine in smaller boats.

This speed of operation has meant Rotterdam, in capturing the container market, has attracted the huge "floating garages" which Japan exports automobiles to Europe and the pre-loaded Lash barges which spew out of American ships and head straight up the Rhine.

The vast Europoort also has king-size business in ore and grain, but its postwar riches are based on oil. Now Dutch tankers are being turned away in the Middle East. Others are Rotterdam-bound on the high seas. For the moment storage tanks are full and the crunch will come 30 days after the launching of the boycott (around Nov. 24)—the time it takes to sail a tanker to Rotterdam.

The magnificent, pedestrian-only shopping areas off Lijnbaan remain crowded, but it is estimated that 15,000 Rotterdamers will lose their jobs when the tanker arrivals fall off and refinery production turns down sharply. Holland can meet its oil needs from Iran, Nigeria and possibly Indonesia, but Rotterdam must think of its trading position.

The only people likely to be happy are environmentalists, who have complained for years that Rotterdam was becoming a polluted hell (the suburb of Rozenburg, sandwiched between the refineries, has dozens of air meters linked to a central computer. The central alarm bell rings often). One hundred thousand people signed a petition which blocked a large integrated steel complex on reclaimed land next to Europoort.

This reverse side of Rotterdam's fantastic boom has already driven several thousand people out of the city.

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The Hague: The decision to extend the Sunday driving ban to foreigners-incoming Erlons on the car ferry were stopped—was taken hurriedly and without consultations with Holland's EEC partners. Dutch embassies across Europe, we gather, The Hague for instructions after hearing of the ban on the radio.

The official reason for last week's that foreigners risked injuring children enjoying that once-in-a-lifetime opportunity—big speed roller-skating down deserted motorways. One senior official, however, thought the government had "panicked" because it feared public reaction if a few foreigners were allowed to drive.

The nation as a whole continued to accept the driving restrictions. Fortunately, cycling was enjoying a new vogue before the boycott, helped by additional taxes on private cars including a \$100 license plate tax.

Holland has long been Israel's staunchest ally in Europe and Dutchmen readily admit that on reason is a guilt feeling over the not having done more for war time Jews—100,000 of the 120,000 Jewish community, among them Anne Frank, were massacred in the Nazis.

Rolls showed public support for Israel running around 80 percent despite the boycott and there was widespread unease, and some anger, over the pro-Arab oil muniqué signed by the EEC (including Holland). Another cause for anger was the frequent sight of junior Arab diplomats haranguing Holland and Israel on TV (the Arabs came through embassies in Brussels).

Dutch lawyer encountered in a restaurant said: "I came out at night to escape the Kuwaiti oil sul on the screen."

Foreign Minister Max van de Stoep was subject to criticism. The Foreign Office line was the Dutch policy had not changed with the Brussels communiqué. Prof. Lou de Jong, a Socialist and head of the State Institute for War Documentation, threatened differently and told the guarded foreign minister in a open letter:

"If you had dared to declare 'We as Dutchmen have been shamefully deserted by our European partners and have had to change our course on the basis of realpolitik,' then at least it would have been sincere. You insincerely proves that you are ashamed."

Joseph Luns, the tall, booming ex-foreign minister, who is no NATO secretary-general, could not resist joining in the hot front polemics. Luns, spotted in an official NATO car on a Sunday, had remarked curiously he was "using Belgian petrol" to visit a sick aunt. He took swipe at Holland's Socialist government later in a radio interview, criticizing "the spectacular behavior of a number of Dutch politicians" meaning their at personal at pro-Israeli demonstrations.

"As a general observation, would say that the essential thing about foreign policy is the protection of national interests. It is why there should be calm fact and understanding."


People smiled upon hearing these words from one of the most outspoken of politicians. At Luns' enthusiastic, pro-Israel statements of 1967 were dragged up.

But there was no doubting the pressure on the Dutch government to mind its words. Mr. Luns added: "The Arabs are very sensitive to public utterances" as Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl (pronounced "oil") was a visible nervous man. This came from his weekly TV address to the nation for he could promise a date for an end to the boycott.

The limitations of Holland's power struck home. Israeli ambassador Hanan Bar-On, at through the gloom with a look of theater—he threw a big red sash and named the mayor of Amsterdam an honorary governor of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. One of his aides said: "After all, Amsterdam is the Jerusalem of the West."

Mr. Luns' conception of oil is certainly not that of the Israelis.





and sales companies both in and outside Europe play their part in ensuring supplies of Volkswagens in more than 140 countries all over the world. In addition to the some 200,000 people employed within the Group, thousands more are employed throughout the international VW Dealer Organisation. And some 5,000 suppliers from all over the world send vast quantities of material and components to a major customer of theirs — VW. Every commercial transaction has a deeper meaning behind it. Give and Take. VW represents an excellent example of what can be achieved through private enterprise. VW, however, that means something more than automobiles — human ties, something that transcends national boundaries, war on poverty and primitive conditions and active support for social justice and equality of opportunity for all. In our opinion every positive development depends on partnership.







## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Aircraft to Absorb Essex

Aircraft Corp. will absorb Essex Inter-  
Inc. in an agreement involving an  
of stock with a current market value  
of \$280 million. The terms of the agree-  
ment call for United to exchange  
of a new convertible preferred stock  
five shares of Essex common. Each  
share would pay an \$8 annual dividend.  
Liquidation value of \$100 and be convert-  
able into 2.22 United common shares at a  
\$5 a common share. Essex, an electric  
equipment maker, currently has "outstanding"  
7 million common shares. Outstanding  
stock of Essex would be convertible into  
of preferred issue at their existing con-  
verts into Essex common and the 5-to-1  
rate for the new United preferred. The  
subject to approval by shareholders and  
of Essex.

### Net to Top Inflation

Chief executives Sir Ernest Woodroffe  
at Kilnara say the most immediate  
affecting the company is world and domestic  
inflation, but profits will "easily outstrip in-  
flation." Sir Ernest is chairman of Uni-  
while Mr. Kilnara is chairman of  
NV. For the nine months ended Sept. 30  
reported pre-tax profit of \$236.4 mil-  
lion of \$2,015 million. Earnings for the  
year had been pessimistic, but Unilever  
pre-tax profit of \$244 million compar-  
ed to \$270.6 million a year earlier. The chair-  
man, however, notes the impossibility of insuring  
harvest and material supplies, and de-

cline to make specific forecasts for short and  
medium-term profitability.

### Deere Plans \$300-Million Expansion

Deere & Co. plans capital expenditures of as  
much as \$300 million in the next three years,  
most of it to increase capacity for production  
of new improved products. "After nearly doubling  
sales in the past four years the company has  
reached a point at which it must substantially  
increase its rate of investment in new plants  
and equipment," chairman William A. Hewitt  
says. Deere also says it will report "excellent"  
earnings for the year ended Oct. 31 compared  
with the \$3.82 a share in 1972. In a letter to  
shareholders, the company says sales for the year  
will be around \$2 billion, up from \$1.5 billion  
in 1972.

### BASF Expects Higher Sales, Earnings

Consolidated sales of the BASF group during  
the first nine months of the current year rose  
19.9 percent to 10.23 billion deutsche marks from  
\$4.52 billion DM in the like period a year earlier  
and will probably show a similar improvement for  
the whole of 1973, rising from 11.86 billion DM  
in 1972. Bernhard Timm, chairman, notes that  
consolidated pre-tax profit of the BASF group  
rose 37.9 percent during the nine months to  
790 million DM from 573 million DM and is  
expected to show a good increase for the whole  
of 1973. In 1972 the group had pre-tax earnings  
of 724 million DM. For 1974, Mr. Timm says he  
can only make a very cautious projection of  
sales, which should rise about 9 percent due to  
actual increases in production.

### After Its Failure to Join Arab Boycott

## Importers Scramble for Iranian Crude

Alan Durkin  
Nov. 13 (NYT).—  
ing full production  
of oil while other  
countries are reduc-  
ing and instituting  
sanctions, Iran is be-  
coming increasingly  
important in the  
petroleum-consuming  
world.

Iran's oil policy in any  
case will not greatly benefit the United  
States, which obtains only a  
relatively small percentage  
of Iranian petroleum (4.3 percent  
last year) but Japan and Europe,  
which take most of the re-  
mainder, will be helped more.

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mainder, will be helped more.

## Soviet Factory Converts Oil Into Protein for Animal Feed

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (UPI).—  
The Soviet Union has com-  
pleted the construction of a large  
industrial installation that  
converts petroleum into protein for  
animal feed, and ultimately into  
meat.

The opening of the commercial  
operation in the Gorky area on  
the Volga River, appears to be  
part of a major effort to improve  
the Soviet Union's food supply  
and upgrade a lagging livestock  
and poultry industry.

Soviet animal husbandry has  
long suffered from a shortage of  
high-protein feedstuffs, and the  
government has been pressing a  
research and development pro-  
gram to unlock unconventional  
sources of protein, a key nutri-  
tional component whose avail-  
ability has generally not kept up  
with world needs.

On a world scale, the deficiency  
of protein, both in animal feed  
and in human food, has become  
so urgent that a special commit-  
tee, the protein advisory group,  
has been working under the  
auspices of the United Nations  
in the search for cheap and ef-  
fective new sources.

Use of Yeast Involved  
The Soviet project, reported  
Oct. 25 in the government news-  
paper Izvestia, appears to use a  
process similar to one developed  
by British Petroleum Co. It in-  
volves the use of yeast, a micro-  
organism, for converting the  
paraffin fraction of petroleum  
into so-called single-cell protein.

BP has been marketing this  
industrial protein for incorpora-  
tion into animal feedstuffs from  
two plants. One, at Orange-  
mont in Scotland, has a capacity  
of 4,000 tons; the other, at Lavera  
in southern France, produces 20,  
000 tons a year. A 100,000-ton  
production unit is under construc-  
tion in Bardonia.

In the United States, work on  
single-cell protein has not ad-  
vanced beyond the pilot stage,  
apparently because it is more  
convenient to use conventional  
feeders, such as soybeans.

The development of the new  
protein source in the Soviet Union  
may ultimately reduce the Rus-  
sians' future needs for U.S. soy-  
beans, viewed by some as a poten-  
tial export to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet newspaper did not  
disclose the size of its new protein  
plant, but it noted that the de-  
velopment program started during  
the current five-year plan (1971-  
1975) called for the design and  
construction of food-protein in-  
stallations ranging in capacity  
from 50,000 and 60,000 tons to  
120,000 and 240,000 tons.

The location of the first plant,  
known as the Novo-Gorky (New  
Gorky) biochemical plant, was  
not pinpointed, but it may be  
associated with the Novo-Gorky  
oil refinery, 12 miles southeast of  
Gorky.

### Heavy Volume Reported

## Japanese Rush Into Dollars Pushes Rate Up to 280 Yen

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (NYT).—  
Heavy buying of dollars broke out  
today on the foreign exchange  
market here amid fears of a  
further decline in the value of  
the floating yen.

The dollar closed at 280 yen,  
up 18 pence from yesterday's  
closing rate of 275.07 yen.

The rate was the highest since  
the yen was set afloat last Feb. 14.  
It represented a 5.7 percent de-

facto devaluation of the yen  
against the exchange rate of 365  
yen per dollar that had prevailed  
until recently.

Japanese foreign exchange  
banks attributed the downturn to  
a growing concern over the im-  
pact of the Arab oil cutbacks on  
Japanese industry.

Today's turnover reached \$34.2  
million, the heaviest in nearly  
nine months, most of which was  
provided by the central bank at  
a new intervention point of 280  
yen.

## Profit Rises At Courtaulds

LONDON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—  
Profit rose by 121 percent at  
Courtaulds Ltd., the textiles and  
synthetic fibers concern, in the  
half year ended Sept. 30, the com-  
pany said today.

Net profit was \$33.6 million, up  
from \$21.2 million in the year-  
earlier period, on sales of \$439.9  
million, up from \$355.4 million.

The company declared an inter-  
im dividend of 1.71 pence, equiv-  
alent to 2.443 pence gross, com-  
pared with 2.083 pence.

Courtaulds said there are rea-  
sonable expectations that second-  
half profit will compare with the  
year-earlier figure, despite uncer-  
tainties that could affect perfor-  
mance.

Michelin Net Declines  
PARIS, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—  
France's Michelin tire group re-  
ported today that first-half earn-  
ings, before taxes and depreciation,  
fell 10.5 percent to 104.3 million  
francs from 116.5 million  
francs a year earlier.

Revenue in the first nine  
months was 144.9 million francs  
compared with 133.7 million  
francs.

AKZO Profit Up  
ARNEHEM, The Netherlands,  
Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Net profits  
rose to 65.9 million guilders  
(about \$24 million) at Akzo NV  
in the third quarter, up from 44.8  
million guilders a year earlier.

The company said today that  
net profits for the first nine  
months were 215.5 million guild-  
ers compared with 150.1 million  
guilders.

Sales in the quarter were 2.2  
billion guilders, up from 1.9 bil-  
lion guilders, while in the nine  
months they rose to 6.87 billion  
guilders from 5.97 billion guilders.

## Germany Set to Ease Money To Help the Building Industry

BONN, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—The  
West German government will  
shortly decide on the first relax-  
ation of its stability program to  
help the country's ailing build-  
ing industry, according to Otto  
Schlecht, state secretary at the  
Economics Ministry.

He said that Economics Minis-  
ter Hans Friderichs, Finance  
Minister Helmut Schmidt and  
Housing Minister Hans-Jochen  
Vogel agreed on a plan to sub-  
sidize interest rates to help fi-  
nance the construction of 50,000  
local authority housing units.

The decision, which will prob-  
ably be put to the cabinet next  
week, will activate a program  
that has already been planned  
because of the high interest rate  
policy of the government and the  
Bundesbank, Mr. Schlecht said.

The subsidy, which will apply  
as long as interest rates exceed  
8 1/2 percent, is expected to cost  
the government 60 million to 70  
million marks.

Mr. Schlecht said that other  
expansionary impulses will come  
from an increase in the rate of  
federal, state and local authority  
spending expected in the final  
months of this year. The expendi-  
ture of the various states had

increased sharply in the third  
quarter, he noted, compared with  
the year-to-year gain in the first  
six months of this year.

He added that the ministers  
will meet again in mid-January  
to consider whether further steps  
should be taken to stimulate the  
building sector.

If necessary, this could involve  
reactivating spending plans to-  
talling 580 million DM which  
have been frozen under the  
stability program of last May or  
an early reintroduction of special  
depreciation allowances which  
house builders can offset against  
income tax.

However, Mr. Schlecht empha-  
sized that the government is not  
considering any general relaxa-  
tion in its stability program. In  
particular, in the forthcoming  
round of annual collective bar-  
gaining, employers and workers  
should take the government's  
stability program into account  
and avoid exaggerated wage de-  
mands which could lead to un-  
employment, he said.

Oil shortages could also  
quicken the slowdown in the  
economy, he said, while higher  
oil prices are bound to affect the  
cost-of-living index.

### HAMBRO OVERSEAS FUND

in liquidation  
Registered office: Luxembourg, 37 rue Notre-Dame  
R.C. Luxembourg No B 8332

The shareholders are hereby convened to attend a

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

to be held at 2.30 o'clock on Friday 23rd November 1973 at the  
registered office, 37 rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, for the fol-  
lowing purposes:

1) to hear the report of the liquidator

2) to appoint the auditors to the liquidation and to fix the

date, time and place of the shareholders meeting to which such

auditors shall report.

Resolutions will require the affirmative votes of not less than

the majority of the total number of shares present and voting at

the meeting.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person

by producing at the meeting either their share certificates or a

certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit

of their share certificates with one of the Paying Agents. Holders

of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing

the form of proxy which will be made available to them against

deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid. Share certificates

so deposited will be retained until the meeting or any adjourn-  
ment thereof has been concluded. The Paying Agents are Kredit-  
bank S.A., Luxembourg, 37 rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg and Hambro  
Bank Limited, 41 Bishopsgate, London EC2P 2AA.  
Registered shareholders may appoint another person as  
proxy in writing.  
In order to be valid all proxies must reach the registered  
office not later than 12 noon on Wednesday 21st November 1973.

The Liquidator

## Late Rally Trims Big Board Loss

NEW YORK, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—  
Stocks rode along a recovery  
path in the last hour of trading  
today but were unable to make  
up all the ground lost earlier and  
finished lower for the third con-  
secutive session.

Selling pressure stemmed pri-  
marily from growing concern

about the impact of the energy  
shortage on the economy and  
hints from Washington officials  
that rationing of gasoline may  
begin early next year.

Some analysts labeled the par-  
tial recovery in late trading as a  
normal technical adjustment, and  
believed it offered hope that a

turnaround in the market might  
not be too far off.

The Dow Jones Industrial aver-  
age showed a loss of 8.82 to 891.02,  
although it had been down more  
than 15 points early in the ses-  
sion. It brought to around 41  
points the setback in the blue  
chip barometer over the last  
three sessions.

The New York Stock Exchange  
common stock index fell about  
0.37 to 55.59 while more than  
1,000 issues declined against only  
about 375 advances.

Turnover was 20.31 million  
shares, compared with 19.25 mil-  
lion yesterday.

Digital Equipment sagged 4 1/2  
points to 103. It reduced prices  
on some of its mini computers.

Du Pont fell 2 3/4 to 187 1/2.  
Sony 1 3/4 to 31 1/4. Aluminum  
Co. of America 1 7/8 to 66. Out-  
board Marine 1 1/8 to 24 7/8. and  
Automatic Data 4 to 55.

International Paper fell 1 5/8  
to 45 5/8. Although it declared an  
extra dividend of 19 cents a share  
along with a regular 37 1/2-cent  
dividend.

Procter & Gamble lost a point  
to 100, as did S. S. Kresge to  
33 3/4. Mobil Oil dropped 1 1/4  
to 54 3/4.

Superior Oil gained 7 to 305.  
It reported a profit in the third  
quarter against a loss a year  
earlier.

IBM rose 5 1/2 to 289 3/4. Halli-  
burton 3 3/8 to 187. Xerox 2 1/4  
to 141 1/4. Hughes Tool 2 3/4 to  
84 1/4. and Polaroid 1 1/4 to  
90 3/4.

Penn Central, the day's volume  
leader, edged up 1 1/2 to 5 on  
616,700 shares.

Prices declined in stepped up  
trading on the American Stock  
Exchange. The Amex index  
dropped 0.98 to 102.18.

## Plant Closures Predicted During U.S. Energy Crisis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (AP-DJ).—Commerce Secretary  
Frederick B. Dent said today he expects some companies will  
be forced out of business because of the impact of energy  
shortages.

"We know that within our competitive system, there will be  
those companies that will flourish despite the shortage, despite  
the fuel allocations while others will fail because of their  
impact," Mr. Dent told the Greater Boston Chamber of Com-  
merce. The text of his speech was released here.

Mr. Dent, urging corporations to begin energy conservation  
programs, declared that the fuel shortages "will be quite unlike  
any we have seen before in scope or duration." He said, "I can't  
state emphatically enough that there will be shortages, not only  
this winter, but for quite some time into the foreseeable future.  
So what we are talking about is a business ability to remain  
functioning in the face of potential plant shutdowns and mas-  
sive employee layoffs."

Meanwhile, sources in the trucking industry are noting that  
a national speed limit of 50 miles an hour, proposed by Presi-  
dent Nixon as a measure to save gasoline, would do more than  
slow autos.

A 50 m.p.h. speed limit could pay dividends of course. Since  
cars are significantly more economic at 50 m.p.h. than at the  
60 to 70 m.p.h. allowed on most major highways, the government  
estimates that total gasoline use could be cut by 2.5 to 3  
billion gallons, or 3 percent, a year.

But the slowdown would mean that goods moved long dis-  
tances by truck could take longer to deliver. And because of  
higher labor costs and other operating-cost increases associ-  
ated with slower truck runs, delivery would cost more, too.  
So prices of some goods could rise—and supplies could shrink,  
at least initially, because of the stretched-out delivery times.

## U.S. Payments Surplus Seen for Quarter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (Reuters).—Treasury Under Secretary  
Paul Volcker said today that he  
expects a surplus of about \$1 bil-  
lion on an official settlement  
basis in the nation's balance of  
payments for the third quarter.

He said he also expected a sur-  
plus in the last quarter of this  
year but an overall deficit for  
the 12 months.

He also told a joint House and  
Senate panel on international  
financial affairs that there is "a  
clearer chance" to have an over-  
all trade surplus this year—a sit-  
uation he did not expect six  
months ago.

Turning to the balance of pay-  
ments, Mr. Volcker revealed that  
he expected a \$1-billion or less  
surplus in the official settlements  
account for the third quarter.

The United States, Mr. Volcker  
said, had a \$10 billion deficit in  
the first quarter, and a \$500-mil-  
lion surplus in this account in  
the second quarter.

Another measure of the bal-  
ance of payments, the basic ac-  
count, which includes current ac-  
counts (trade, tourism and in-  
vestments), had a deficit in the  
first half of the year, Mr. Volcker  
said, and will probably be in  
deficit for the year.

For 1974, he said, the United  
States hoped to have a trade sur-  
plus and "I would expect a sur-  
plus in the over-all balance of  
payments next year." But he  
would not characterize the extent  
of the predicted surplus.

Mr. Volcker also said today  
that the United States foresees  
a diminishing role for gold in  
the international monetary sys-  
tem and urged agreements  
allow central banks to sell gold  
in the private markets.

If that is done, he commented,  
"little more remains to be done"  
to achieve a diminished role of  
the metal.

# Why major institutions value E.F. Hutton's institutional equity services.

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Perrin H. Long—Assistant Vice President, Administration

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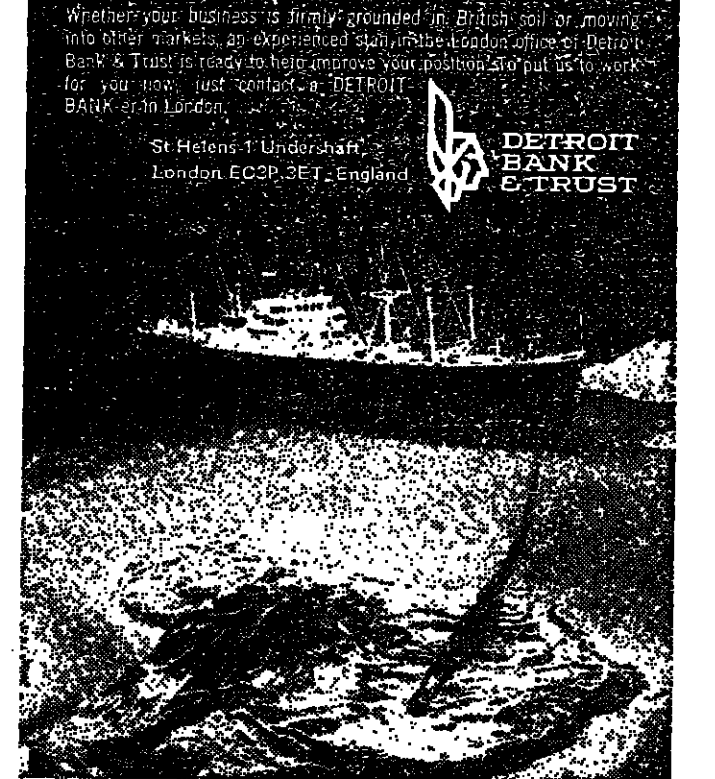
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The Republic of Ireland's manufacturing advantages are: abundant manpower resources...ready-built factories and serviced factory sites...substantial grants for capital investment and worker training...and 15 years' tax freedom. It is the package that guarantees your manufacturing profit.

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## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Fine partnership playing by the Aces on the diagramed deal displayed all the solidity and accuracy required at the highest levels of the game. They held the North-South cards.

South's two-diamond cue-bid over one diamond was a "Michaels" promising length in both majors. He had a good deal in reserve and needed to four hearts when West bid three clubs and East tried three no-trump.

West doubled four hearts rather optimistically, and North had to decide whether to convert to spades. His partner's second suit. It was clear that South had more hearts than spades and it was possible that he had six hearts and four spades, so North passed.

As it turned out, four spades would have been a little easier. One would expect West to lead a high club, but he elected to lead his partner's diamond suit. The ten won the first trick, and the suit was continued. On the

third round, South ruffed low and West was able to overruff, but this did the defenders no good, since it destroyed their natural trump trick.

South ruffed West's club lead, crossed to the spade jack and finessed in trumps. When the queen held and the remaining trumps split evenly, South was a happy man, scoring 690 points.

In the replay, the auction took an odd turn: South overcalled one diamond with one heart, and West bid three clubs, showing in his methods a hand equivalent to a weak two-bid in clubs.

East tried three no-trump, South doubled and West contributed a lighthearted redouble, ending the auction. A double-dummy lead of a low spade combined with a heart shift would have resulted in a penalty of 1,000 points, but South naturally led high spades and took the first five tricks. He should have cashed the heart ace at this point, collecting 600 for a stand-off, but he unwisely shifted to diamonds and East took the rest of the tricks. The Aces gained 9 international match points on the deal.

**NORTH (D)**  
 ♠ J 8 6  
 ♥ 5 2  
 ♦ J 6 5  
 ♣ 8 5 5 2

**WEST**  
 ♠ 7 5  
 ♥ J 10 8  
 ♦ 10 8  
 ♣ A K J 10 8 3

**EAST**  
 ♠ 10 9 4  
 ♥ K 9  
 ♦ A K Q 7 4  
 ♣ Q 7 4

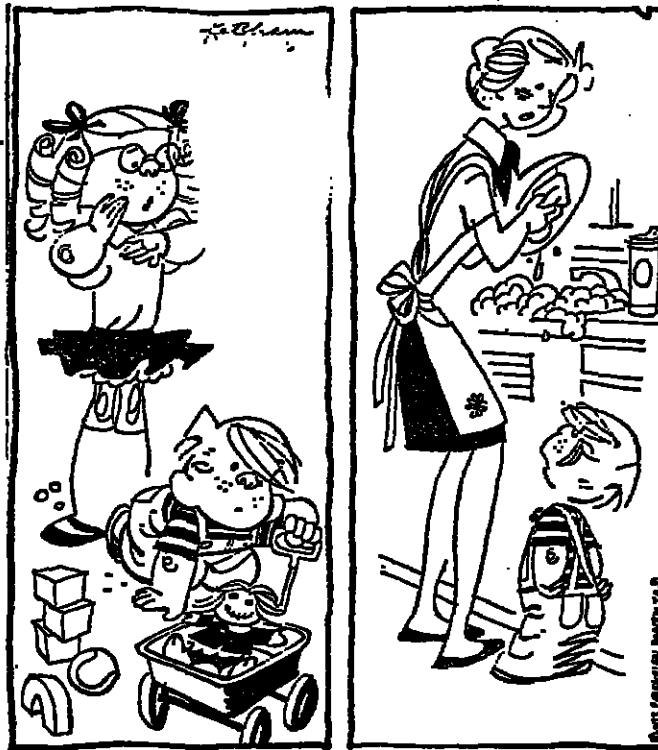
**SOUTH**  
 ♠ A K Q 3 2  
 ♥ A Q 7 6 4 3  
 ♦ 8 2  
 ♣ —

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
 North East South West  
 Pass 1 ♣ 2 ♣ 3 ♣  
 Pass 3 N.T. 4 ♣ Dbl.  
 Pass Pass Pass  
 West led the diamond ten.

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

ROSE DAKAR CLAMP  
 ORICA OLIVE ORIOLE  
 MARY LONGFELLOW  
 BLANCHETT LOESS  
 PRINCE WILCO STAB  
 AISE RAINCOUR PELLE  
 REHAPS MIASTWAS  
 SLOW STRAPSPINE  
 ESSEL JARA MISSISS  
 NIART BOOTPLACE  
 NOTASARULE ANEW  
 DOUTH DUREC ACRE  
 CRUIS MENSIA METIS

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I HATE TO GO HOME... IT'S TIME FOR MY BATH."

"I CHANGED MY MIND... I DON'T WANT A REAL WATCH!"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FENTO  
 ZIERP  
 ROTHEY  
 CAULNY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: SWAMP ENACT NICETY HEARSE  
 Answers: A nodding acquaintance - A YES-MAN

## BOOKS

## I NEVER DANCED AT THE WHITE HOUSE

By Art Buchwald, G.P. Putnam's Sons, 249 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Gary Blake

Art Buchwald's new book, "I Never Danced at the White House," a collection of his most recent columns, will never adorn the bookshelves of the Oval Office, just as Buchwald himself will probably never two-step in the East Room. Although the book ranges over such subjects as Women's Lib, food prices, the McGovern debate and sex, Buchwald reserves his most pungent satire for Vietnam and Watergate.

Many of the more than 140 essays deal with those two issues and one senses that Buchwald is not just milking popular themes, but is sincerely outraged at the current administration.

Buchwald, that horn-rimmed Munchkin, disguised as a mild-mannered thrice-weekly columnist, leads a never-ending fight for truth, justice and lighthearted entertainment; his crusade sounds most gentle when it is most scorching.

In "Oh What a Lousy War," Buchwald deduces that the best way to clear the bad name Vietnam has given all wars would be to start a War Anti-Defamation League. In a piece comparing "The Godfather" to Kissinger's delicate peace negotiations, Godfather says: "I am sending my consigliere, Henry the Kiss, to see the Hanoi-chese family and make them an offer they can't refuse."

Sometimes the anger grows through the prose. Take "No Amnesty," a man-on-the-street interview: Cedric Finkle, when asked his opinion of amnesty, snaps back: "I am against amnesty for anyone who got us involved in Vietnam."

There is no reason to forgive anyone who cost this country forty-five thousand lives and one hundred fifty billion dollars.

Most of these columns deal with ephemeral issues, but their insight into human nature keeps them from being merely yesterday's satire.

Buchwald has an ear for the small catch-phrases of the media and the bureaucratic jargon that waits along the Potomac. He enlarges small stupidities and hypocrisies until they engulf the reader, invents confrontations and makes Swiftian proposals until a small absurdity has triumphed.

Occasionally, Buchwald will state his satiric theme in the first sentence as though he were afraid his audience will miss the point, but more often than not he is content to let the reader wade in and make his own discoveries.

Who else could stage a meeting between the "Old Nixon" and the "New Nixon"? Or suggest that when Nixon called for resignations en masse, Pat would be asked for hers. ("It's only a formality.") Of course, Watergate makes all other breaches seem insignificant, and it is there that Buchwald has found his own Comstock Lode.

With Watergate, he is fully silly: "If the President declares June 17 a national day, you could have Watergate sales in the department stores with giant savings on burglar tools, shredding machines and detectors." Haha. Ehrlichman, Steaks, McColson and Dean float in these pages like paper dolls permanently strung about. With so many suspicious characters around, Buchwald brings vision's Lieutenant Colonel the White House for a visit ("Say, this sure is a house you got here. How does a place like this get here and he soon uncovers more than a grave digger at Law.")

"I Never Danced at the White House" is for those of us feel pulverized by cheery, optimistic forecasts, but for Senate confirmations, dirty the price of beef, Henry singer and documents. "For the eyes of the President, certainly this book is not a book to chuckle at alone, it is to friends. It is a book behind the laugh, with a portrait of America in sideways.

Gary Blake, a freelance teaches drama at Baruch College, in New York.

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## Best Seller

The New York Times  
 This analysis is based on abstracts from more than 100 stores in 110 communities of the states. The figures in the column do not necessarily consecutive appearances.

## This Week

## FICTION

- 1 The Hollow Hills, Stewart
- 2 The Honorary Consul, Greene
- 3 The Billion Dollar Game, Thorne
- 4 World Without Mercy, Breslin
- 5 The Salamanders, West
- 6 Breakers of Chains, Vonnegut
- 7 The First Deadly Sin, Sanders
- 8 Once Is Not Enough, Sussman
- 9 Theophilus, Wyden
- 10 Harvest Home, Tryon

## GENERAL

- 1 The Joy of Sex, Comfort
- 2 How to Be Your Own Boss, Fend, Korman & Bern
- 3 World Without Mercy, Breslin
- 4 The Onion Field, Wambaugh
- 5 In One Era and Out the Next, O'Brien
- 6 The Making of the President 1972, White
- 7 Cowell, Cozell
- 8 Portrait of a Marriage, Colson
- 9 Spent, Schreier
- 10 Unstaircase, the Way House, West

## CROSSWORD

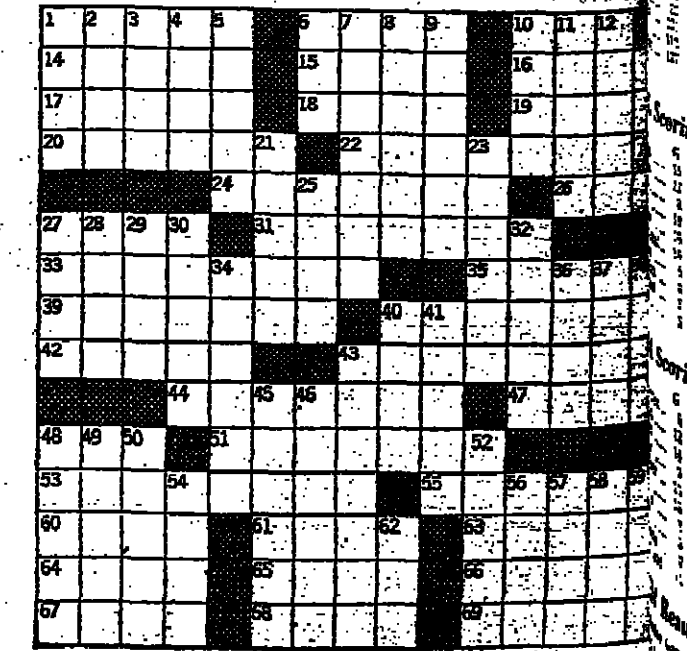
By Will

## ACROSS

- 1 Thicket
- 6 Book of the O.T.
- 10 Turkish title
- 14 Copland
- 15 Incarnation of Vishnu
- 16 Ancient kingdom
- 17 Archaeologist's find
- 18 Four
- 19 Gazelle of Africa
- 20 Mild reproach
- 22 Ebbs
- 24 Tourist's buy in Mexico
- 26 Draft org.
- 27 Area of Iran
- 31 Sauce (meat listing)
- 33 Disease of the East
- 35 Hawaiian flower
- 39 Political neutral
- 40 Unauthorized
- 42 "the child"
- 43 Menu item from Africa
- 44 Certain sweaters
- 47 Music group
- 48 Certain students: Abbr.
- 51 Train
- 53 Sounds of time
- 55 Young gourmet's remark
- 60 Land measure
- 61 "Right on!"
- 62 Stir
- 64 Synagogue
- 65 Word with bagatelle
- 66 Executive ailment
- 67 Fiber
- 68 Formerly, of old
- 69 Telescope sightings
- 11 African bird
- 12 Farm building
- 13 Collect
- 21 pole
- 23 Actor Ritchie and others
- 25 Field strategy for short
- 27 Missiles: Abbr.
- 28 Enlist again
- 29 Jason's ship
- 30 Flightless bird
- 32 Chosse
- 34 Large dot, in printing
- 36 Stravinsky
- 37 Hawaiian bird
- 38 Resides
- 40 Hebrides isle
- 41 Robust
- 43 Certain sport
- 45 Dialect: Abbr.
- 46 Wrinkle
- 48 Hide away
- 49 Nouveau
- 50 Rugby player
- 52 Greek word
- 54 Seaweed
- 56 Discard, in style
- 57 Cassava
- 58 Consumer
- 59 French verb
- 62 Still

## DOWN

- 1 Characters in a play
- 2 Pacific island
- 3 Trick in Scotland
- 4 Classify
- 5 Conclude
- 6 Linkletter
- 7 Stokowski, Toscanini, etc.
- 8 Menu item
- 9 Elm fruit
- 10 — and call



مکان المهر







**P**ARIS. Nov. 13 (HT).—The 30th Salon International de la Photo et du Cinéma opened with the commercial participants debating whether it was worth the effort and cost.

Fifty firms from 23 nations were represented. Some of the big names of the industry—Kodak, Nikon, Agfa, Leica, Rollei, Leontax and Hasselblad—were absent.

For the public came, jostling lens cap to lens cap among the stands of 3M, Olympus, Konica, Minolta, Simmon-Omega, Fujii and Ilford.

For the public, the nine-day show at the Grand Palais exhibition hall, which ends Sunday, is usually the occasion to examine new equipment in cameras, darkroom material, movie cameras, projectors and film. But this show is the first time. The salon, held in odd-numbered years, is the second-largest in Europe after the Photokina, staged in even-numbered years at Cologne.

But cameras in new equipment were on the take, with the exception of the smallest and lightest of 35-mm reflex cameras, the Olympus OM-1, and new 35-M color films.

As compensation there was a strong cultural section showing several hundred photographs, including some of the magnificent color series "The Creation by Earth's Masses," "The Viewed by the English," "The French Viewed by the French" and a collection of the pioneer American documentary photographer, Lewis Hine, whose pictures of "The Children of the Poor" (photo at right) led to child labor legislation known as the Lewis Hine Act.

The salon regularly draws about 100,000 visitors. In a market where the average number of visitors to exhibitions are rising 8 percent annually while those for amateur photography are increasing 12 percent a year.

But operating a stand can cost a firm 200,000 to 400,000 francs and the exhibitor must advertise for weeks. So a "salon crisis" has developed. It has affected the popular annual Auto Salon and other commercial shows. Because, in an era of new media, companies are finding it more effective to use television and other forms of advertising.

A high-contrast, black and white photograph showing a close-up of a person's face, heavily shadowed and obscured by dark, irregular shapes, possibly clothing or a mask. The image is grainy and appears to be a photocopy or a low-quality scan.

A large group of men in military uniforms standing in formation. The image is very dark and grainy, with high contrast. The men are arranged in several rows, facing forward. They are wearing dark uniforms with light-colored collars and cuffs. The background is dark and indistinct.

When asked whether Prince Charles will celebrate his 35th birthday on his sister's wedding day, had any marriage plans, a Buckingham Palace spokesman, however, shouted: "I should hope not!" This comes from the pages of the New York Times. The implication of the royal purpose strings "would be unable to stand the strain." A probably apocryphal story is going around London that Princess Anne's wedding will be so expensive that Prince Charles will be permitted to marry before 1976 at the earliest," Roberts reports. "Spoken for the royal fam-

they have persistently tried to play down the cost aspect of the wedding. But the fact that the ceremony was the most costly social event in British history," Estimates begin at \$240,000.

\*\*\*

Monday night some 1,500 celebrated the forthcoming marriage at the Marlborough Hotel in London. The dancing was the main feature. The entire British royal family was there as were 26

A complaint: "V. T. Fawcett of Alnwick likes 'Glorious Thine of These Are Spoken,' a hymn that Princess Anne has picked for her wedding. But we, the Daily Express, however, the palace could have chosen that stirring Eusebius tune has different, possibly even better known words, wit: 'Deutschland über Alles.'

members of foreign royal households, including Constantine of Greece and his queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess of Denmark, Prince and Princess of Greece, Prince and Princess of Serbia, Prince and Princess of Norway.

Meanwhile, in Parliament, Tom Pendery told the Commons that he was asking Prime Minister Edward Heath to dismiss the Lord Chamberlain, John Bedford, because of his wedding poem (IET, Nov. 12). "If the prime minister is considering reshuffling his team, perhaps this could be high on his list," Pendery, a Labor MP, described the poem as "a piece of medieval lechery with mediocrity." Even Bedford, who wrote the ode on a Manchester-to-London train, said he didn't like it much.

Meanwhile, Debrett's has unearthed a common ancestor for

Princess Anne and Capt. Mark Phillips, making them 13th cousins, three times removed. The link is an obscure Welsh knight, named Sir William Griffith whose first marriage led down the years to the princess, and his second to Phillips.

\*\*\*

The Wedding (Cont'd): Phillips won free champagne at a secret stag party Sunday night by polishing off a bottle in three minutes. This comes from Tom Mark, manager of Julie's Restaurant, where the party for 14 was held. But the champagne cleaned house for the Phillips family for the past four years, their farmhouse in the village of Great Somerford. "I, Phillips asked me how we were like to go to the wedding, he never really dreamed we'd get invited," Mrs. Smith said.

—SAMUEL JESTICE

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